

# 2018-11-26 Exponential Population Growth (2.2.2)

## 2.2.2 Exponential Population Growth

Assumption: Population reproduces at specific times of the year

$\beta$  = babies born per individual each season (per capita birth rate)

$\mu$  = probability of dying between one season and the next

$N_k$  = number of individuals at the start of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  breeding season

### 1) Find a Difference Equation for $N_k$ ?

$N_{k+1} = N_k - (N_k * \mu) + (N_k * \beta)$  (Correct because it is per capita) -this assumes all the newborns are alive. We add the beta term because babies do not reproduce.

(OR)

$$N_k = (1-\mu) N_{k-1} + \beta$$

if we assume newborns die as well we can use  $N_k = N_{k-1} (1 + \beta)(1-\mu)$

### 2) a) Based on your DE, what happens if $\beta > \mu$ ?

#### b) Based on your DE, what happens if $\beta < \mu$ ?

a) when  $\beta > \mu$ , population will increase

$$N_{k+1} = N_k - (N_k * \mu) + (N_k * \beta) \rightarrow N_{k+1} = N_k * (1 - \mu + \beta) \rightarrow 1 - \mu + \beta \text{ is positive (birth > deaths)}$$

b) when  $\beta < \mu$ , population will decrease

$1 - \mu + \beta$  is negative (deaths > birth)

## 2.2.3 Death Rate

Consider the following:

$P(k)$  = probability that an individual born at  $k = 0$  is alive at time  $k$  (at the end of  $k^{\text{th}}$  season)

### 3) What is the probability of dying between time $(k-1)$ and $k$ ?

a. Find an expression that uses  $\mu$ ?

b. Find an expression that does not use  $\mu$ ?

Note: The expressions found in a) and b) are equal.

a) Probability(alive at  $k-1$  and die next season)

= Probability(alive at  $k-1$ ) \*  $P(\text{die next season})$

=  $P(k-1) * \mu$

$P(\text{alive at } k-1)$  is  $P(k-1)$

$P(\text{die next season})$  is  $\mu$ , not  $1-P(k)$  or  $1-\mu$

b)  $P(k-1) - P(k)$

30%

25%

It is  $P(k-1) - P(k)$  because  $P(k)$  should be decreasing, therefore,  $P(k-1) > P(k)$ , and probability is a number between 0 and 1. This is because you have to be alive at  $P(k-1)$  in order to be alive at  $P(k)$ , but not the other way around.

### Example:

$K = 75$

$P(74) - P(75)$

30%    25%

If we assume 100 people, we will expect 30 of us to live to age 74 and 5 of us will die between ages 74 to 75. 25 of us will live to age 75.